

The number of species known, therefore, which can be regarded as distinct, are four, viz., *Jæra albifrons*, *Jæra nordmanni*, *Jæra wakishiana*, and *Jæra pubescens*.

A single species which I refer to this genus is described below; it appears to be identical with *Jæra pubescens*, and differs from those already known principally in the form of the uropoda, which are not so rudimentary as in *Jæra albifrons*, &c.

Jæra pubescens, Dana (Pl. II. figs. 6-10).

Jæra pubescens, Dana, Crustacea, U.S. Explor. Exped., pt. ii. p. 744.

A large number of specimens of a Sphæromid, which I identify with *Sphæroma gigas*, were collected in rock pools at Kerguelen; upon several of these were a number of a minute species of Isopod living in a semiparasitic condition, which I identify with Dana's *Jæra pubescens*. The occurrence of this species at Kerguelen was noted first by S. I. Smith.¹ Dana's specimens were from Patagonia; this species like its host and a number of other species is common to Patagonia and Kerguelen. Dana's specimens were obtained from *Sphæroma lanceolatum*, a Sphæromid which hardly differs specifically from *Sphæroma gigas*.

The general outline of the body is oval; the body gradually increases in breadth up to the third segment of the thorax, and thence hardly decreases until the abdominal shield is reached.

The head is roughly quadrangular, broader than long, with a short blunt rostrum. The eyes are placed some way from the lateral margin of the head; they are small and each consists of two elements only—two crystalline cones (fig. 7), and two only are plainly visible.

The first segment of the thorax is rather longer, although narrower, than the two following, which are subequal, the fourth is shorter again. The lateral margins of the segments are rounded, the second to the fourth being somewhat bilobed; the anterior lobe is fringed with short hairs which are wanting posteriorly.

The abdominal shield is rounded, with a slightly pointed obtuse termination, its lateral margins are fringed with short hairs.

The *antennules* (fig. 8) consist of a large oval basal joint followed by a more slender and shorter joint, then come two shorter joints which are subequal; the flagellum consists of only two joints, of which the first is the largest; they are both furnished with sensory filaments.

The *antennæ* (fig. 9) are about half the length of the body; the flagellum is very considerably longer than the peduncle, and consists of about twenty joints; in the peduncle the first three joints are very short, the fourth longer, the fifth longer again but narrower.

¹ Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., No. 3, p. 63, 1876.